Against the Constitution!

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS. of Sunflower.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR KINLOCH FALCONER, of Marshall.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, J. L. McCASKILL, of Rankin.

A. P. SLOVER, of Madison.

FOR TREASURER,

FOR AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. THOS. T. SWANN, of Hinds.

> FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL, C. E. HOOKER, of Hinds.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

D. P. BESTOR,

of Lowndes.

FOR CONGRESS

(Nominations not yet made for First an Second Districts.

THIRD DISTRICT, G. P. M. TURNER, of Attala.

FOURTH DISTRICT, GEO. L. POTTER, of Hinds.

FIFTH DISTRICT, WM. T. MARTIN, of Adams.

Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the State Executive Committee will take place at the office of the Chairman, on Monday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock. A full attendance is red importance will be transacted.

Our Nominee for Congress.

The legal voters of the 4th Congressional District have hailed with loud acclaim, the nomination of GEO. L. Potter for Congress. There is no dissenting voice. All feel that it was one eminently "fit to be made." Firm ly fixed in the faith of the Union of the Constitution, able, zealous, honest and unwearying in the pursuit of that policy which his convictions teach him to be right, he will command the enthusiastic support of the people, and carry terror into the camp of the Carpetbaggers, who for their own aggrandizement, are seeking to overthrow our government of constitutional liberty, and to crect on its ruins the unspeakable horrors of anarchy, blood shed, and terrible desolation.

Around the standard of Mr. Potter all who look with the abhorrence upon this scheme of the Revolutionists, will rally with a consciousness that it is entrusted to hands which are worthy to bear it.

Mr. Stovall offered the following: Resolved, That this Convention adjourn on Monday, 18th, inst., at 12 o'clock m., sub ject to the call of the committee of five. Mr. F. Parsons moved to table. Lost. Previous question moved by Mr. Ozanne

And the resolution offered by Mr. Stoval was adopted.

We suppose that under this resolution, the obscene birds that have befouled the Capitol with their presence, will at last take their flight. God grant that it may be forever! But where do these Black and Tans find authority to reassemble themselves? imposes upon the Convention the specific duty of framing what is termed "a constitution." When they have done this, their functions cease. They are officially out of existence when this work is performed. And yet they have presumed to perpetuate their official lives in the persons of a combody thns illegally quarupon the treasury the State, they have undertaken to confer the power to reassemble them Not a shadow of authority is to be found for this proceeding in the acts of Congress, and we are very much mistaken, if a district commander can be found, who will permit the perpetration of the outrage.

Old Ben. Wade.

It was predicted by all parties, that this malignant Jacobin who has been spewed out of the mouths of the people of his own State, and swept from the United States Senate by the reactionary wave, would feel the impropriety of voting as a juror in the case of the removal of the President, inasmuch as he was interested party. But this opinion, it turns out, was without foundation. Old Ben. did vote, but his violation of decorum and decency, did not secure to him the coveted prize.

THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE. The Present Aspect of Impeach

This article has become famous, as the one on which the managers in the prosecution of the President concentrated their forces, and have been overthrown and discomforted. It is as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

That said Andrew Johnson, Presi

dent of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to-wit: on the 10th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, and District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance, that the 39th Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States, authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; afterward, to-wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully, and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act enritled, "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made by said Andrew Johnson, of said Edwin M. Stanton from the said office of the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the army of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and also to preprevent the execution of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the States," passed March 2 rebel 1867; whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. did then, to-wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Wash-

high crime and misdemeanor in office. This article owes its paternity to the arch-fiend of Radicalism, and carried with it the concentrated venom, cun ning and falsehood of a unmber of the rest, and is therefore called the omni bus article. The amount of it is that the President did in several speeches declare the present Congress to be an illegal body, and that acting on this declaration, he had refused to execute its laws. Inasmuch as these charges are embraced in some of the previous articles, it is scarcely to be questioned, that having been rejected in this condensed form, they will not meet a

ington, commit and was guilty of a

like fate when voted upon separately. The first article, citing the violation of the tenure of office bill in the removal of Stanton, has been virtually rejected by the declaration of Senator Sherman among others against it, who voted to convict on the eleventh article. The defeat of the 1st article car ries with it the rejection of the 2nd and 3d, which charged violation of the Constitution and of the tenure-ofoffice act in the ad interim appointment of Gen. Thomas. This step of the President was a necessary consequence of the removal of Stanton. If Mr Sherman holds that he had the power to remove Stanton, it follows that he Not in the law of Congress, for that had authority to appoint a successor temporarily until a permanent appointment could be ratified by the Senate.

The 4th, 5th, and 7th articles charging conspiracy with Thomas, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette (Radical) alleges will be defeated even more cer tainly than the rest, inasmuch mittee of five, of whom Stringer the as Senators Sherman, Howe and Ed Ohio negro, is one, and upon munds, together with the conservative Republicans who voted to reject the eleventh article, are against them. The ninth and tenth form the gravamen of the article already rejected; and it may therefore be accepted as a result as certain as anything in the future can be, that the Radical Revolutionists have been routed in their attempt to drive the President from his office for attempting to uphold the Constitution. And for this great deliverance let the hearts of the friends of Constitutional freedom, be filled with gladness!

*Commissioner of Immigration.'s Under the impression that the proposed Constitution provides for the election of a "Commissioner of Immigration" when the question of ratifying that precious instrument is submitted, the Democratic Convention nominated Dr. C. K. Marshail for the place. It so happens, however, that if the proposed Mongrel Constitution should ever go into effect, the appointment will be made by the Gov-

ernor; consequently no nomination with reference to that place ought to have been made by the Democratic Convention. Our readers will have seen, that Dr. Marshall had declined the nomination before knowing this

Gen. Gillem's Letter.

The letter of Gen. Gillem to the Convention, assigning his reasons for refusing to execute the pretended or dinance imposing a special tax upon the Railroad Companies of this State, is printed in another column. It is able and conclusive. Gen. Gillem conclusively establishes that he could not enforce the decree of the Black of goods of merchandise, and all other moveaand Tans who are as ignorant of law, as they are unscrupulous and ravenous for pelf, without violating the chartered privileges of those corporations. He fortifies himself in this position, by authority so high that it can only be assailed by the weapons of abuse upon which the heroes of the carpet-bag war, chiefly rely.

These knaves have protracted the session of the Convention in order to gratify their lust of plunder and to fill their pockets with the honest and hard earnings of the people whose rights they are seeking to legislate away, until in very shame they have at last brought their beastly orgies to a conclusion; and now eager to find a shelter for their guilt, they are ready to proclaim as they did by a resolution in the Convention, that Gen. Gillem is responsible for protracting their session! Could audacity have said more? If Gen. Gillem is culpable, it is because, charged with the business of executing the laws of Congress, he did not exercise his prerogative to drive them from the by the State of Mississippi prior to 1857. Capitol when they presumed to set up a "higher law" of their own and to set at defiance the acts of Congress beyond which they had no shadow of authority to go.

IMPEACHMENT A FAILURE

The President Acquitted.

The following telegram was received just after our paper of to-day had gone to press: WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The vote on 11th article is: Guilty, 35-not guilty, 19.

One vote lacking of the requisite twothirds necessary to conviction. Messrs. Fowler, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Van Winkle, Trumbull, and Ross voting not

The following are the views of Chief Justice Chase, explanatory of the 11th article as submitted to the Senate on Tuesday last SENATORS :- In confermity with what seemed to be the general wish of the Senate when it adjourned last Thursday, the Chief Justice, in taking the vote on the articles of impeachment, will adopt the mode sanctioned by the practice in the cases of Chase, Peck, and Humphreys.

He will direct the Secretary to read the several articles successively, and after the reading of each article will put the question of guilty or not guilty to each Senator, rising in his place, in the form used in the case of Judge Chase:

"Mr. Senator ----, how say you, is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this arti-

In putting the questions on articles four and six, each of which charges a crime, the word "crime" will be substituted for the word "misdemeanor.

The Chief Justice has carefully considered the sugge-tion of the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Hendricks,] which appeared to meet the approval of the Senate, that in taking the vote on the eleventh article the question should be put on each clause, and has found himself unable to divide the article as suggested. The article charges several facts, but they are so connected that they make but one allegation, and they are charged as constituting one misdemeanor. The first fact charged is, in substance that the President publicly declared in August, 1866, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was a Congress of only part of the States, and not a constitutional Congress, intending thereby to deny its constitutional competency to enact laws or propose amendments to the Constitution; and this charge seems to have been made as introductory, and as qualifying that which follows-name ly, that the President, in pursuance of this leclaration, attempted to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act by contriving and attempting to contrive means to prevent Mr. Stanton from fresuming the functions of Secretary of War after the re-

to contrive means to prevent the execution of the appropriation act of March 2, 1867 and also to prevent the execution of the rebel States governments act of the same date. The gravamen of the articles seems to be that the President attempted to defeat the execution of the tenure-of-office act, and that he did this in pursuance of a declaration which was intended to deny the constitutional competency of Congress to enact laws or propose constitutional amendments and by contriving means to prevent Mr Stanton from resuming his office of Secreta ry, and also to prevent the execution of the appropriation act and the rebel States gov-

fusal of the Senate to concur in his suspen-

sion, and also by contriving and attempting

The single substantive matter charged. the attempt to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act; and the other facts alleged either as introductory and exhibiting this general purpose, or as showing the means contrived in futherance of that at-

This single matter connected with the other matter previously and subsequently alleged, is charged as the high misdemeanor of which the President is alleged to have been guilty.

The general question, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged, seems fully to cover the whole charge, and will be put as the article as well as to the others inless the Senate direct some mode of division.

Campbell, late President of the Bethany College, West Virginia, was bapcity of Cincinnati, by Archbishop Purcell, only a few days since. It will be remembered that a clebrated theologicaldiscussion upon their respective religious tenets took place between the Archbishop and Dr. Campbell sev-

eral years since. MONTGOMERY, May 16.—Gen. Meade has agreed to pardon the young men from Green county, who were tried by military commission at Selma, and sent off under guard and handcuffed to the Dry Tortugas.

Gen. Gillem's Letter to the Convention on the Infamous Railroad Tax.

Mr. Orr, Chairman of the committee appoint ed to confer with Gen. Gillem, submitted th HEADQUARTERS 4TH MIL. DISTRICT.) Mississippi and Arkansas VICKSBURG, MISS., May 15th, 1868.

Hon. B B EGGLESTON, President Constitutional Convention, Jackson, Mississippi: DEAR SIR—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to acknowledge the re-ception, at the hands of Hon. B. H. Orr, a resolution of the Constitutional Convention, relating to the collection of the tax on Railroads. and in reply, to state that the only authority for the collection of the tax alluded to, is contained in the 2d section of the Tax Ordinance, passed February 27th. 1868, which provides "that a spec al tax of 1/2 of one per cent. be and the same is hereby levied upon the value of the stocks now on hand in each dry-goods,

nature not herein provided for." Soon after the order directing the collection of the tax levied in the above named ordinance was promulgated, and a communication was received from the President of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, stating that under section 15 of the act of February 27th, 1854. "that all the property, fixtures and rolling stock of the roads then chartered, and thereafter to be chartered, were exempt from taxation for the period of twenty-five years."

This communication was referred to Col Goodfellow, Judge Acvocate on the Staff of the Major General Commanding, who reported upon examination, he found the law to be as quoted by the President of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, and that the High Court of Error and Appeals had decided in the case of neither the State nor city authorities possessed the right to tax Rail oad property, and that regarding the authority granted by Congress to the Convention, for the purpose of taxation, as not more extensive that the powers of the Legislature of the State, in relation to taxation; that he considered "the property of the Railroads exempt from taxation under the Tax Ordinance of the Convention." Col. Goodfellow's report was forwarded to the State Auditor, who was likewise directed to procure the opinion of the Attorney General of the State on the same subject. This opinion was given at length, and concludes as follows:

I am, the efore, of he opinion that the exemption from taxation of all Railroad property tor a given period of years, is a vested and chartered right which is not interfered with by subsequent repeal, and such must have been the views taken by the High Court of Errors and Appeals in the case above referred to, and that it applies to all Railroad charters granted

After receiving and maturely considering the op nion, given by the Judge Advocate on his staff, and of the Attorney General of the State, as well as those of other able lawyers, the General Commanding directed the State Auditor to be informed that it was not his belief that under existing laws, and considering their chartered rights, that the Railroads in this State chartered prior to 1857, were liable to the tax levied by the Convention.

The General Commanding does not believe that section 8 of the act of March 22d, 1867, directing the Convention to "provide for levying and collecting a tax to defray its expenses, authorizes the levying and collection of a tax upon property exempt from taxation by charter from the State. In fact the act limits instead of extending the right of taxation by providing that the tax levied shall be on the property in such State, thereby excluding taxation on pols, professions, franchises, etc.

It is believed by the General Commanding that the intention of the section above quoted was to lirect that the tax should be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as govern the collection of other taxes in the State.

It should also be borne in mind that chartered privileges have the same force as contracts between indivinals, and that when a charter is granted, accepted, and its condition fulfilled by a company, that it is vested with all the obligations of a contract. Exemption from taxation was one of the privi leges granted by the Legislature of Mississippi, Feb. 27th, 1854, to ali railroads in the State. It is not claimed that these chartered rights hrve been forfeited, and therefore, have all the force of any other contract, and attention is called to the fact that the Con stitution of the United States, forbids the enacting of any ex post facto law, or any

law impairing the obligations of contracts. The Hon. Mr. Orr informs me that it was expected that about \$50,000 revenue would be derived from Railroads in the State under the Tax Ordinance. The General Commanding cannot believe that it was the intention of th Convention that one fourth of their estimated expenses should be derived from this source alone. Mr. Orr also informs me that the Convention does not recognize any State laws or chartered rights granted by the State of Mississippi, wherein real or movable property is exempt from taxation. The General Command ing conceives there must be some misunder standing in this respect, as by such a construction of the Tax Ordinance, churches, cemetaries and school houses, chartered by the State. would be liable to taxation. The Genera Commanding regrets that his convictions prevents his compliance with the wish of the Convention that he should enforce the collection of the tax levied upon railroads, and desires to assure your honorable body that he will enforce the collection of any tax which may be evied in compliance with the acts of Congress known as reconstruction acts, section eight; and he further desires to inform you that those sheriff's who have failed to collect the tax levied, will be directed to at once proceed to the collection of the same

I am sir, very respectfully, your ob't ser'vt.

JOHN TYLER, lst Lieut. 43d U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major, U S. A., Act, Asst. Adjutant General.

A NEWLY MARRIED WIFE SUDDEN-LY DIVORCES HERSELF .- There happened here recently, between a newly married couple from Kentucky, rather startling episode, told briefly as follows: A young gentleman from the county of Madison, Kentucky, wooed and won the heart of a most estimable and handsome young lady of Fayette county. After several months' courtship, the ceremony was duly performed, at the First Presbyterian Church, in Lexington, and the happy pair, with buoyant hopes, took the afternoon train for this city to spend the honeymoon. The hours, on rosy wings, flew swiftly by, the bridegroom congratulated himself upon the prize he had won, and, in blessful ignorance of "breakers ahead," arrived at the Merchants' Hotel, where a suit of rooms had been engaged for their reception. After their arrival in the Queen City, and enjoying supper, the bride retired to her chamber, and the groom, a spirited young fellow, thought he would have a run with the boys and see the elephant a little while before retiring to the arms of Morpheus and his fair bride. The result of the little raid around town can better be imagined than explained: and we are surprised to say, instead A granddaughter of Rev. Alexander of the groom, who is a zealous "Good Templar," returning "right side up," he was, to use a mild expression, tized into the Catholic church, in the jolly tight, and his newly-made wife refused to admit him, and persistently vowed that she would return home on the morrow; and, ringing the bell, alarmed the clerk, who provided an extra bridal chamber for one, and the groom was soon sleeping profoundly. On the morrow, after having passed

the night in profound slumber, all unconscious of having any wife, he was astonished to learn that she had deserted him. But such was the fact; she had returned to her parents in she had returned to her parents in

Favette county, where she still remains. refusing, thus far, to become reconthe society of male friends.-Cincinnati Commercal.

IMPEACHMENT DETAILS.

The following graphic "special" to the N O. Times will be read with interest: WASHINGTON, May 16 .- At 12-10, the

House, in Committee of the Whole proceeded in a body to the bar of the Senate. Arter order had been restored, and the members of the House had become seated.

the question was taken upon Mr. Senator Sumner's motion to vote upon the 11th article first, and it was agreed to, all the Senators voting one way or the other, except Mr. Grimes, who had not yet entered the Senate Senator Howard was in his seat enveloped

grocery, drug and provision store, and stocks in a thick shawl. A motion was then made ble or personal property of every kind and to proceed at once to vote as ordered by the Senate, when Senator Fessenden rose in his place and suggested a postponement of the vote for half an hour, by which time Senator Grimes would be present.

At this moment, however, Senator Grimes looking pale and feeble, came into the door to the right of the Chief Justice, and took a

The eleventh article was then read and the roll called, and the question was asked each Senator successively. Senator Anthony being first on the roll counted as doubt-ful, all eyes were turned upon him, and in a faltering voice he voted "guilty."

A buzz ran through the galleries, but having been admonished by the Chief Justice, and squads of policemen being about the city of Jackson vs Southern Railroad, that | the hall, no loud demonstration was made. Then followed two votes for acquittal, Messrs. Bayard and Buckalew But their votes excited no remark as this was to be expected.

Cameron, Cattel and Chandler voted suc cessively for conviction, and when Mr. Coles name was called, curiosity was again excited, because it had been reported that he was one of the doubtful ones upon some of the articles. With a steady voice, however, he voted guilty. Conkling, Conness, Corbett and Cragin voted as it was expected they

would guilty. So on the other side, Davis, Dixon and Doolittle, voted successively for acquittal the latter responding in a tone of voice loud and clear. Drake was next called, and he tried to throw in his voice a tone of unconcern, when every one knew that he had long ago committed himself, and that he was concerned for the result. Edmunds and Terry next voted successively for convic-

The Secretary then called Mr. Fessenden.

The Senator rose and stretched his tall form to its full length, and stood erect and placed his thumbs in his pants pockets, and thus listened to the reading of the question by the Chief Justice. Senator Sumner, who sits behind him, leaned over to catch a glimpse at Fessenden's face. The latter was perfeetly composed, and, in the voice of an honest, conscientous man, voted not guilty. The Clerk then called Mr. Fowler. The latter was from his seat, to the left of the Chief Justice. He placed his hands upon his desk and listened to the reading of the question. All eyes were turned toward him, for he was considered doubtful, and a tre-

when, in a tremendous voice, he answered, not guilty. The friends of the President breathed more freely, while Sumner, Chandler and Howard | State Government will terminate, and nance, no remote sign of idocy, but made a desperate but manufacture of the control of the made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to

mendous pressure had been brought to bear

upon him. The question having been read,

he made a response which was not distinctly

heard, and he was requested to repeat

conceal their disappointment. The vote now stood twelve for conviction and seven for acquittal, and both parties became nervous. Senator Frelinghuysen is next on the roll

to Fowler, and he voted guilty, although he has been claimed by both parties, still he was not positively counted on. The name of Senator Grimes was next called. As stated above, that gentleman oc-

cupied a chair to the left of the Chief Justice, and the latter, alluding to his recent indisposition, suggested that he be permitted to retain his seat while voting, and no objection was made, and the Iowa Senator when said State, by a vote of its Legvoted for acquittal.

Senator Harlan followed with a vote for

Senator Henderson was next called, and he rose nervously in his place under a battery of Radical eyes from the Radical side, while Conkling. Thayer, and Patterson, of New Hampshire, leaned forward with anxiety .-The Missouri Senator had not spoken against the eleventh article, and although his vote was claimed for acquittal, his Radical friends still hoped. He was true to his prin ciples, however, and voted not guilty. Mr. Hendricks followed with a vote upon

the same side. Senator Howard's nau came next, and he placed his shawl upon his desk in front of him. The Chief Justice made the same suggestion in his case as in that of Mr. Grimes, but the Michigan Senator preferred to stand, although very weak, and he voted for conviction, and was fol lowed by Howe on the same side. Johnson and McCreery followed, voting not guil ty, and Morgan and Morrill of Maine, Morill of Vermont, and Morton voted successively for conviction, making the vote stand twenty for conviction and twelve for acquittal. Norton increased the latter to thirteen, and Nye and Patterson, of New Hampshire, increased the vote for conviction to twenty-

Patterson, of Tennessee, was next called and some one in the reporter's gallery made the remark, "He's a pretty man to be called for a vote," to which a response was made, The beauty of the thing will be apparent when Wade's name is called." Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, voted for acquittal. Pomeroy and Ramsey, then voted for con

The name of Mr Ross was then called, and he rose promptly add voted for acquittal, much to the disappointment of his colleagues of the Senate and House.

Salusbury followed on the same side, mak ing the vote for acquittal sixteen, Sherman voted for conviction, and Sprague followed the lead of his colleague, Anthony, and voted in the same direction. Steweart, Sumner, Thayer and Tipton, followed on the same side Then Trumbull's name was called, and

rising in his seat, pronounced the words not guilty with more emphasis than any other Senator had given them. Next was called, Vanwinkle, and the excitement now became intense. Seventeen votes only thus far been cast for acquittal

Vickers was of course certain, and the only dependence now of the President's friends was upon Vanwinkle and Wiley. The vast audience on the floor and in th galleries held their breath as the question was asked, and the West Virginia Senator voted not guilty. This secured acquittal.for

Vickers was certain and he followed Va-Then the hum of voices was again hushed "Is he going to vote?" was whispered about the galleries, but all curiosity was soon put at rest, for he rose to the left of the Chief

Justice and voted guilty.

This, with the exception of the vote given upon the motion to take the vote first on the eleventh article, being the first vote he had cast since the trial. Now was heard the name of another doubt-ful Senator, Willey, of West Virginia, and

there was much curiosity to know how he would vote although it did not matter much, because acquittal was already secured, contrary to the best expectations, however, he voted for conviction. Williams, Wilson and Yates closed the roll-call, and the President was acquited on the eleventh article—the last article—two-

thirds not having voted for conviction. The galleries breathed freer now that the result was ascertained, and but for the presence of so many policemen a cheer to almost rend the roof from the Senate chamber would have been heard.

All the managers were present, occupying the seats they had occupied during the trial, while the President's counsel, including the ciled to the man who could desert her, Attorney General, were also present, occur on their first night of wedded life, for pying their old seats. They too noted the rogress of the vote with much interest. As soon as the result was known several motions to adjourn immediately and to adjourn for a number of days were made, and severally disposed of, as was also a motion of Senator McCreevy to adjourn the Court

of Impeachment sine die. After awhile, a motion was made and pre-After awhile, a motion was made and placed a maniac) deserves, as it seems to just taken, be officially announced. The more local consideration than nounced the President acquitted on the 11th article, and that the High Court adjourn many special friends of social so

until the 26th inst. The members of the House immediately returned to their hall-Democrats being jubilant, while the Radicals were decidedly nervous and excited, and could do nothing but mutter about bribes and corruption.

The impeachment managers hid their diminished heads, but Senators Boutwell and Logan in a short time walked into the hall. gan in a short time walked into the half. Boutwell, however, soon went, and Mr. boyhood he was subject to occasion. Logan snapped out a request for leave of paroxysms of excitement that absence, which was granted, and he immedistely took his hat and departed. Mr Stevens faced it out, occupying, as usual, his seat at the clerk's desk.

tec by a large number of friends, but no public demonstration took place.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The excitement compassion in the community to-day has been too great for wild demon- great sympathy was felt for the strations, but the feeling is intense. The ed family. President was surrounded by his Cabinet Officers when the vote was announced by

The congratulations were hearty, but quiet, and on the announcement of the postconement of further action to the 26th, the party at the White House dispersed. An unusually large crowd gathered at the

The President occupied his usual position on such occasions. There was no disturb-The Republican Senators who voted for

which plays there every Saturday.

acquittal have been subjected to no demon-Much money changed hands on the

final result. The vote which turned the scale in favor of the President to-day was that of Senator Ross, of Kansas.

Louisville, May 26 .- A special from of his malady yielded, and he house Nashville, says: Brownlow is in a dying so harmless and helpless too, three condition at Knoxville.

Expiration of Terms of Office.

General Canby has replied as follows to a communication from Governor Orr, relative to the time at which he is to vacate his office:

HH'Q'RS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, | ing appearance. The flesh of Charleston, May 1, 1868. His Excellency James L. Orr, Governor of weight, and the forehead had the her South Carollina:

edge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, making the inquiry as to the time when "the duties score yearsinsanity, he was surprise of the provisional officers of the Executive Department of the present when the officers elected under the new Constitution will qualify and enter upon their duties;" and to state, in reply, that the fifth section of the law of March 2, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, directs that when the Constitution shall have been ratified by the people of the State, and "shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and islature elected under the new Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States oroposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared to be entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted

therefrom, upon taking the oath pre-scribed by law." * * * * * The sixth section of the same law enacts, "that until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of water pure and clear at all simes. the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of and contains no vacuum for impureat the United States at any time to abol- mer and winter, in the house or out of ish, modify, control or supersede the without dirt or litter. same, and in all elections to any office | 15th. It is less expensive than any other W under such provisional governments, hours all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified gage in a profitable and money making from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitute the following states: Missi-tppt tutional amendment."

It will be seen that the government organized under the new constitution selves as agents, as there are none excel remains provisional, not only until Congress shall have approved that constitution, but until the Legislature ther information will be cheerfully give shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, and that article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, our readers to the advertisement and the States shall by law be admit- column, of our enterprising friends, James ted to representation in Congress.

It is very desirable that the organi- proprietors of Dr. Thos. A. Hurley's cele zation of the new government should ted STOMACH BITTERS, HURLEY'S SALE take place as soon as practicable after SAPARILLA, the great blood purified. HI the approval of the constitution by LEY'S AGUE TONIC, the best now effered Congress, that the retirement of the old and the installation of the new CANDY. Read advertisement, All these executive officers should take place at the same time, and in a formal and the same time, and in a formal and also, with Dr. Seabrooks Infant Southing St. regular manner it is presumed that up and Elixir of Iron and Bark. Also, Congress will act speedily upon the Bettison's English Horse Liniment, got question of approving the constitution man and beast. Try them, and we are said that has been submitted, and that it will have no other. All of them are free will fix the date when the expective from injurious ingredients. Any child could will fix the date when the executive take them with perfect safety. officers elected under it shall enter up- ment. on their duties.

If this should not be done, the duty of fixing the date will devolve upon the district commander; and I propose, in the order announcing the result of the election, to designate the sult of the election, to designate the has withdrawn from the positiontenth day after the approval of the place is now open for the reception of guests constitution by Congress, as the day charges \$50 per month, \$15 per week, \$1 per on which the duties of the provisional day; the public will find conveyance officers of the executive department Also at Bolton's Station on the Southern of the present State government will Railroad, for Cooper's Well. terminate, and when the corresponding officers elected under the new constitution will enter upon their duties.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't, EDWARD CANBY, Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding.

SIXTY YEARS INSAME A Brief Account of a Wonder

Character. To the editor of the Springfield (Many)

The case of Josiah Spaulding died in Buckland the past wint than four score years of a sixty years insane (a part of received. Here in New Englav and also an entire community ested in humanity to whom this furnishes a curious and sad stade

Spaulding was of average to ability, and on commencing a of application and industry, strange and painful, and perhaps v the germ of his future derangeme In his sixteenth year he began to After the verdict, the President was visimaniac till a few years later. count of the elevated office and acter of his father, the first past the Congregational Church in B land, the son became an object of It is rare that a case of insanity

cites such general and profound and interest, and that a father's prepersevering and self sacrificing tion to the care and cure of his so ceives such universal admirut. White House grounds to hear the band After much inquiry a physician a procured and brought to the more age, who did all that it was same could be done in those days for cases. Looking now upon his san a hopeless maniac, and having in eminent peril of his life at his line eleventh article, and an immense amount rethe father yielded to the agonizing mains in the hands of stakeholders on the cessity and confined his son mark curely in a large, high wooden care a spacious chamber.

By degrees the dangerous viole his voluntary crouching position he was removed to the lower flower by a simple arrrngement was serve from the stove and furnished with own chosen position for sleen. Mass time, as in the case of very many the insane, and of nearly if noted a idiotic, his face did not have a dree cheeks did not hang down by its on smooth look of a brain-worked a SIR-I have the honor to acknowl- when later, the fall before he a observe the effect of more than the findso noble a specimen of a man is Nothing soft and flabby in his coun piercing grey eye, a broad foreles firmness and resolution marked on a his features, impressing the visite with wonder at the strong and guid

though deranged, mind beforehim He died as he lived, an extraordin ry instance of intellect still holding and holding out for more than the fifths of a century of imprisoning sanity, and keeping all the long w the manly features firmly intheir plants and he died as he lived, receiving his father's death, and after all his ther's property had been spent in care, and after, too, the break up of his old home, to the very the tender care so fairly due to in his condition.

PURE WATER!

KOON'S PATENT WEL

PATENTED AUGUST 15TH, 1865. 1-t. By means of double pipes, the pipes being encased by a fine gauge wir working into the pump' thereby renders 2d. It is put down below surface water

taps the pure water, with a never failing

3d. It effectually excludes all surface wall 4th. It is put down with dispatch both

6th There is no corroding substance to 1 The undersigned would respectfully info at the NELSON HOUSE, near the Rail Junction in this city. Any one wishing Georgia, Florida, Texas and Arkansas would also caution the public against pu ing any Rights of persons representing W. D. Leavitt, No. 166 Gravier street

power to sell during my absence. Any me at the above named place.
W. H. CURTIN. mav18d1w*

Orleans, La., he being the only man in

We wish to call the especial attention of Ruddle & Co., of Louisville, Ky. They are the public. Also, his celebrated WORN

COOPER'S WELL,

HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. HE recent announcement made by Ge Terry Station, on the N. O., J. & G. N. B.

may 12-d3t

CITY WARRANTS WARRANTS, in sums to suit, for the Payment of City Taxes for sale by may 15-6t

A. VIRDEN: